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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/551,667	07/18/2006	Patrick Y Lu	INTM/017	5623
1473	7590	04/29/2008	EXAMINER	
ROPES & GRAY LLP PATENT DOCKETING 39/361 1211 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 10036-8704			VIVLEMORE, TRACY ANN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		1635	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/551,667	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LU ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Tracy Vivlemore	<b>Art Unit</b> 1635

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2008.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 33,35-43,51,52,57-67,70 and 73-76 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 33,35-43,51,52,57-67,70 and 73-76 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/30/05 & 4/16/08

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: *notice to comply*.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Requirement to comply with sequence rules***

This application contains sequence disclosures that are encompassed by the definitions for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(a)(1) and (a)(2). However, this application fails to comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821-1.825 for the reason(s) set forth on the attached Notice To Comply With Requirements For Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence And/Or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures. Specifically, on page 92 of the specification table III contains sequences lacking sequence identifiers.

To be considered fully responsive, any reply to this action must correct these deficiencies, as this requirement will not be held in abeyance.

***Election/Restrictions***

Applicant's election of group III, claims 33-43, 51-53 and 57-73, in the reply filed on January 22, 2008 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Claims 34, 53, 68, 69, 71 and 72 have been canceled and new claims 74-76 have been added. Claims 33, 35-43, 51, 52, 57-67, 70 and 73-76 are pending and under examination.

***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to because figures 33-51 are missing. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 40, 62 and 76 contain the trademark/trade name PolyTran™. Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35

U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name. In the present case, the trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe nucleic acid delivery technology and, accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 40, 62 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. This is a written description rejection.

Each of these claims recites a nucleic acid molecule that is associated with PolyTran™ technology. As described in MPEP 608.01(p), an application as filed must be complete in itself in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112. Because the phrase PolyTran™ technology is present in the claims, it is considered to be essential material necessary to provide a written description of claims 40, 62 and 76. However, the sole reference to PolyTran™ technology in the specification appears at page 19, which

indicates this is applicants' proprietary technology but provides no description of this technology, therefore these claims do not satisfy the written description requirement.

It is noted that the reference to international application WO 01/47496 at page 19 does not constitute a proper incorporation by reference under 37 CFR 1.57(c), which states that "essential material" may only be incorporated by reference to (1) a U.S. patent, or (2) a U.S. patent application publication. It is also an improper incorporation by reference under 37 CFR 1.57(b)(1), which limits a proper incorporation by reference (except as provided in 37 CFR 1.57(a)) to instances only where the perfecting words "incorporated by reference" or the root of the words "incorporate" (e.g., incorporating, incorporated) and "reference" (e.g., referencing) appear.

Claims 33, 35-43, 51, 52, 57-67, 70 and 73-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for reducing breast cancer growth by intratumoral administration of an inhibitor of ICT1024 expression, does not reasonably provide enablement for reducing growth of other cancers or use of other methods of administration. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The following factors as enumerated *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988), are considered when making a determination that a disclosure is not enabling: the breadth of the claims, the nature of the invention, the state of the prior art, the level of ordinary skill in the art, the level of predictability in the

art, the amount of direction provided by the inventor, the existence of working examples and the quantity of experimentation needed to make the invention based on the content of the disclosure.

The claims are directed to reduction of cancer or precancerous growth in mammalian tissue by administering an inhibitor of ICT1024 expression. The inhibitor can be a variety of molecules such as antisense, siRNAs or decoys and the claims embrace treatment of numerous types of cancers.

The gene designated by applicants as ICT1024 is EGFR-RP, epithelial growth factor receptor-related protein. The specification teaches that EGF-RP shares homology with multiple cDNA sequences, each of which encode the same 855 amino acid protein and that the biological activity of this protein is unknown. The prior art does not disclose inhibition of EGF-RP to treat cancer, therefore any disclosure of this gene's association with cancer treatment is limited to that found within the instant specification.

The specification discloses that intratumoral administration of siRNAs targeted to ICT1024 decreased breast cancer tumor xenografts in a mouse model. The specification further discloses that expression profiling shows that ICT1024 is upregulated in other cancerous tissues but does not demonstrate that other types of cancers are reduced by any type of ICT1024 inhibitory molecule.

The intratumoral administration exemplified in the specification is not commensurate in scope with the claims, which embrace the use of any route of administration. The specification contemplates numerous routes of administration, including intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intraperitoneal, however, problems related to therapeutic use of nucleic acids were well known in the art at the

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time of invention (see for example Opalinska et al. (*Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 2002, vol. 1, p. 503-514)). Such problems include the inability to specifically deliver an effective concentration of a nucleic acid to a target cell, such that a target gene is inhibited to a degree necessary to result in a therapeutic effect.

Opalinska et al. state on page 511

"[I]t is widely appreciated that the ability of nucleic-acid molecules to modify gene expression *in vivo* is quite variable, and therefore wanting in terms of reliability. Several issues have been implicated as a root cause of this problem, including molecule delivery to targeted cells and specific compartments within cells and identification of sequence that is accessible to hybridization in the genomic DNA or RNA."

and in column 2 of the same page,

"Another problem in this field is the limited ability to deliver nucleic acids into cells and have them reach their target. Without this ability, it is clear that even an appropriately targeted sequence is not likely to be efficient. As a general rule, oligonucleotides are taken up primarily through a combination of adsorptive and fluid-phase endocytosis. After internalization, confocal and electron microscopy studies have indicated that the bulk of the oligonucleotides enter the endosome-lysosome compartment, in which most of the material becomes either trapped or degraded."

Given this unpredictability, the skilled artisan would require specific guidance to practice the claimed methods *in vivo* in all organisms, with a resultant inhibition of gene expression, as claimed. The specification provides one example of intratumoral administration; however, an example of direct administration is generally not predictive of other methods of delivery to any organism because this route of delivery specifically avoids these known problems. Given these teachings, the skilled artisan would not know *a priori* whether introduction of oligonucleotides *in vivo* by the broadly disclosed methodologies of the instant invention, would result in the oligonucleotide reaching the proper cell in a sufficient concentration and remaining for a sufficient time to provide successful inhibition of expression of a target gene. In fact, the state of the art is such that successful delivery of oligonucleotide sequences *in vivo* or *in vitro*, such that the

polynucleotide or oligonucleotide provides the requisite biological effect to the target cells/tissues/organs, must be determined empirically.

The specification does not provide the guidance required to overcome the art-recognized unpredictability of using nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in any organism. The teachings of the prior art does not provide that guidance, such that the skilled artisan would be able to practice the claimed therapeutic methods.

Thus, while the specification is enabling for the example of direct administration set forth in the specification, the specification is not enabling for the broad claims of reducing the growth of any other type of cancer or the use of any other delivery method as the art of inhibiting gene expression by introducing inhibitory nucleic acids into an organism is neither routine nor predictable. The amount of experimentation required is such that one of skill in the art could not practice the invention commensurate in scope with the claims without undue, trial and error experimentation and therefore, claims 33, 35-43, 51, 52, 57-67, 70 and 73-76 are not enabled.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tracy Vivlemore whose telephone number is 571-272-2914. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James (Doug) Schultz, can be reached on 571-272-0763. The central FAX Number is 571-273-8300.

Patent applicants with problems or questions regarding electronic images that can be viewed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval system (PAIR) can now contact the USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center (Patent EBC) for assistance. Representatives are available to answer your questions daily from 6 am to midnight (EST). The toll free number is (866) 217-9197. When calling please have your application serial or patent number, the type of document you are having an image problem with, the number of pages and the specific nature of the problem. The Patent Electronic Business Center will notify applicants of the resolution of the problem within 5-7 business days. Applicants can also check PAIR to confirm that the problem has been corrected. The USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center is a complete service center supporting all patent business on the Internet. The USPTO's PAIR system provides Internet-based access to patent application status and history information. It also enables applicants to view the scanned images of their own application file folder(s) as well as general patent information available to the public. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>.

For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.

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